You **can draw almost all common plots in ggplot** (which u draw in matplotlib), but there are some differences compared to Matplotlib. Let’s see:

**1. Line plots**

* **Yes**, ggplot can draw line plots.
* **In ggplot:** You use geom\_line()

from plotnine import ggplot, aes, geom\_line

plot = ggplot(df, aes(x='x\_column', y='y\_column')) + geom\_line()

**2. Scatter plots**

* **Yes**, scatter plots are supported.
* **In ggplot:** You use geom\_point()

plot = ggplot(df, aes(x='x\_column', y='y\_column')) + geom\_point()

**3. Bar plots**

* **Yes**, bar plots are supported.
* **In ggplot:** You use geom\_bar()
  + If you already have counts: geom\_bar(stat='identity')
  + If you want ggplot to count automatically: just geom\_bar()

plot = ggplot(df, aes(x='category\_column')) + geom\_bar()

**4. Pie charts**

* **Not directly supported.**
* Pie charts in ggplot require a workaround using **coord\_polar()** on a bar chart:

plot = (ggplot(df, aes(x='', y='value', fill='category'))

+ geom\_bar(stat='identity', width=1)

+ coord\_polar(theta='y'))

**Summary**

So, for almost everything **ggplot covers most plots**, but pie charts need a small trick.